YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

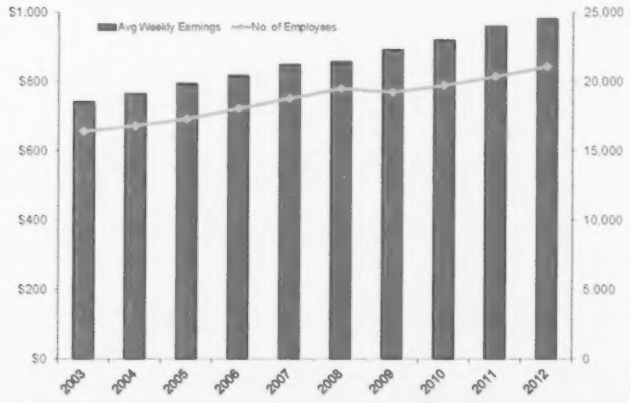
Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours 2012

Highlights:

- In 2012, there were 21,072 employees in Yukon and their weekly earnings (including overtime) averaged $981.95.
- Comparing 2012 to 2011, the number of employees (including unclassified businesses) increased by 716 workers, or 3.5%, and average weekly earnings (including overtime) increased by $21.53, or 2.2%.
- The *Public administration* sector remained the largest employer in 2012, with 6,258 employees, or 30.2% of all classified businesses' employees in the territory. This sector also had the highest average weekly earnings, at $1,134.03.

Yukon Employment, Earnings and Hours

	2011	2012	Change '11-'12
Avg number of **employees** (*including* unclassified businesses[1])	20,356	21,072	3.5%
Avg number of **employees** (excluding unclassified businesses[1])	19,920	20,756	4.2%
Salaried employees paid a fixed salary	8,341	8,352	0.1%
Employees paid by the hour	10,360	11,166	7.8%
Avg **weekly earnings** (excluding unclassified businesses[1])			
All employees			
--Including overtime	$960.42	$981.95	2.2%
--Excluding overtime	$919.97	$937.39	1.9%
Salaried employees paid a fixed salary			
--Including overtime	$1,242.82	$1,308.24	5.3%
--Excluding overtime	$1,218.94	$1,280.69	5.1%
Employees paid by the hour			
--Including overtime	$718.04	$726.59	1.2%
--Excluding overtime	$659.50	$664.37	0.7%
Avg **hourly earnings** (excluding unclassified businesses[1])			
Salaried employees paid a fixed salary			
--Including overtime	$34.58	$36.05	4.3%
Employees paid by the hour			
--Including overtime	$24.34	$24.31	-0.1%
--Excluding overtime	$23.55	$23.45	-0.4%
Avg **weekly hours** (excluding unclassified businesses[1])			
Standard work week for salaried employees paid a fixed salary			
--Excluding overtime	35.9	36.3	1.1%
Employees paid by the hour			
--Including overtime	29.5	29.9	1.4%
--Excluding overtime	28.0	28.3	1.1%



Sources: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 281-0024, 281-0027, 281-0036, 281-0030, 281-0038, and 281-0033.

About the Survey

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is produced by the combination of a census of payroll deductions, provided by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the results of the Business Payrolls Survey. Its key objective is to provide a monthly portrait of the level of earnings and the number of jobs and hours worked by detailed industry at the national, provincial and territorial level.

Statistics Canada also produces employment estimates from its monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey, the main objective of which is to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive groups: the employed (including the self-employed), unemployed, and not in the labour force. This survey is the official source for the unemployment rate and collects data on the socio-demographic characteristics of those in the labour market.

As a result of conceptual and methodological differences, estimates of changes from SEPH and LFS do differ from time to time. However, the trends in the data are quite similar.

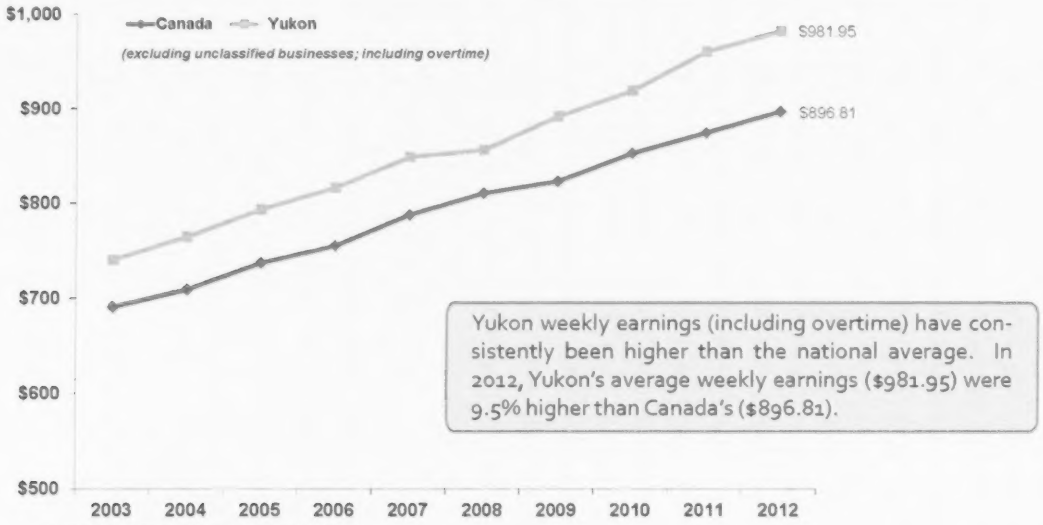
Non-farm payroll employment data are for all hourly and salaried employees, as well as the 'other employees' category, which includes piece-rate and commission-only employees.

Average weekly hours data are for hourly and salaried employees only and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

All earnings data include overtime pay (except where noted) and exclude businesses that could not be classified to a NAICS code. Earnings data are based on gross taxable payroll before source deductions. Average weekly earnings are derived by dividing total weekly earnings by the number of employees.

- In 2012, there were 21,072 Yukon employees and their weekly earnings (including overtime) averaged $981.95.
- Compared to 2011, this represents an increase of 716 employees and $21.53 respectively.

Average Weekly Earnings, Yukon vs. Canada

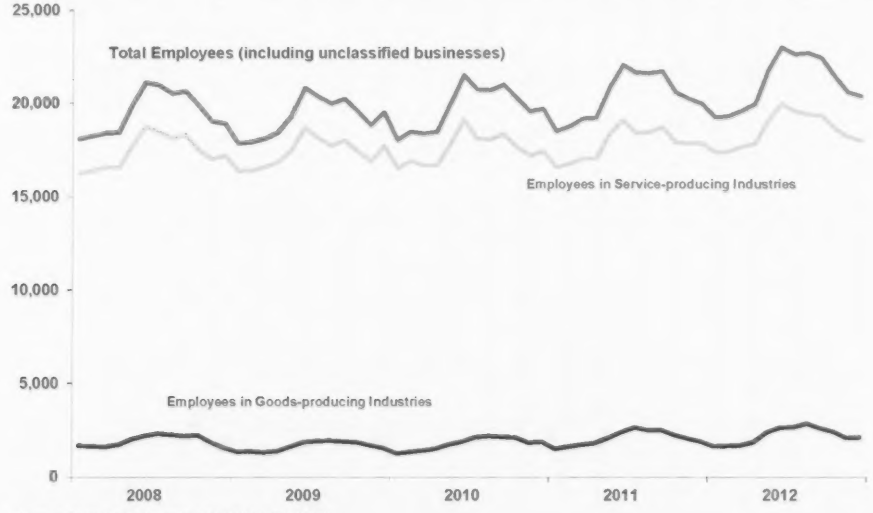


Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0027.

Comparing 2011 to 2012, earnings for Yukon employees (including overtime and excluding unclassified businesses) increased by 2.2%, while the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Whitehorse (figures not available for Yukon) increased by 2.3%. This resulted in a 'real' decrease of 0.1% in Yukon earnings. Meanwhile, Canada's earnings increased by 2.6% and the national CPI rose by 1.5%. This resulted in a 'real' increase of 1.1% in Canadian earnings.

Comparing 2003 to 2012, Yukon earnings increased $241.23, or 32.6%, while the Whitehorse CPI rose 18.5%, resulting in a 'real' increase of 14.1%. During the same time period, Canada's, earnings increased $206.17, or 29.9%, while the national CPI rose by 18.4%, resulting in a 'real' increase of 11.5%.

Employment by Month



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0023.

Employment in Yukon varies with the season, with an increased number of employees through the summer months and a decrease through the winter. This is most apparent in the service-producing industries, in which the largest proportion of Yukoners are employed. The number of employees typically remains highest in the months of June/July/August/September and bottoms out in January.

Average Employment and Weekly Earnings by Industry

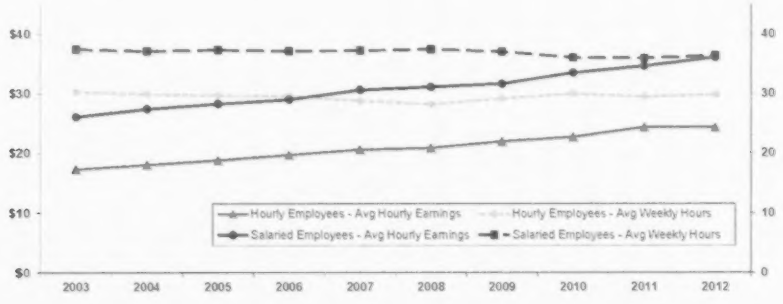
	Avg # of Employees			Avg Weekly Earnings (including overtime)		
	2011	2012	change '11 to '12	2011	2012	change '11 to '12
INDUSTRIAL AGGREGATE including unclassified businesses[1]	20,356	21,072	3.5%	.	.	...
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses[1]	19,920	20,756	4.2%	$960.42	$981.95	2.2%
Goods-producing industries	2,074	2,205	6.3%	$1,137.58	$1,284.08	12.9%
Service-producing industries	17,846	18,552	4.0%	$939.83	$946.05	0.7%
Trade	2,753	2,859	3.9%	$681.91	$669.96	-1.8%
Transportation and warehousing	1,791	1,923	7.4%	$969.81	$976.39	0.7%
Information and cultural industries	449	394	-12.2%	F	F	...
Finance and insurance	363	340	-6.3%	F	F	...
Professional, scientific and technical services	568	552	-2.8%	.	.	...
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	429	463	7.9%	F	$724.93	...
Educational services	1,370	1,386	1.2%	F	F	...
Health care and social assistance	1,094	1,118	2.2%	$892.46	$929.24	4.1%
Accommodation and food services	1,598	1,870	17.0%	$465.76	$474.50	1.9%
Other services[2] (except public administration)	545	574	5.3%	$737.34	$696.67	-5.5%
Public administration	6,167	6,258	1.5%	$1,126.15	$1,134.03	0.7%
Unclassified businesses[1]	437	316	-27.7%	.	.	...

Note: Industry sectors displayed in this table are the only ones that have data available for 2011 and/or 2012.
Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024, 281-0027.

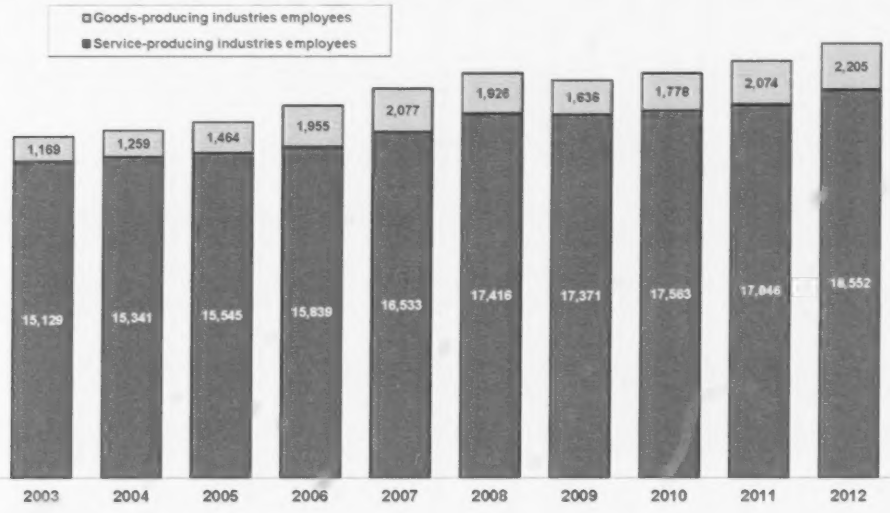
Earnings and Hours by Type of Employee (including overtime)

	EMPLOYEES PAID BY THE HOUR				SALARIED EMPLOYEES			
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Standard Work Week	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses[1]	$24.34	$24.31	29.5	29.9	$34.58	$36.05	35.9	36.3
Service-producing industries	$23.08	$22.60	28.0	28.5	$34.56	$35.87	35.8	36.0
Trade	$18.73	$18.92	27.2	27.8	$30.89	$30.53	39.0	39.7
Transportation and warehousing	F	$25.35	F	32.6	F	$27.40	F	40.0
Finance and insurance	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	F	$19.01	F	29.2	F	$29.71	F	36.7
Health care and social assistance	$28.05	F	28.7	F	$30.79	F	35.7	F
Accommodation and food services	$14.58	$14.98	27.2	27.0	$20.89	$24.86	40.1	39.2
Accomodation services	F	$16.19	F	27.4	F	$25.91	F	39.0
Public administration	$27.79	$26.78	26.8	28.0	$36.69	$38.21	36.2	36.1
Federal government public administration	$19.27	...	16.8	...	$36.99	$40.21	37.6	35.9
Provincial and territorial public administration	$29.17	$30.06	22.1	20.9	$37.98	$39.01	35.8	36.1

Note: Industry sectors and sub-sectors displayed in this table are the only ones that have data available for 2011 and/or 2012.
Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0030, 281-0033, 281-0036, 281-0038.



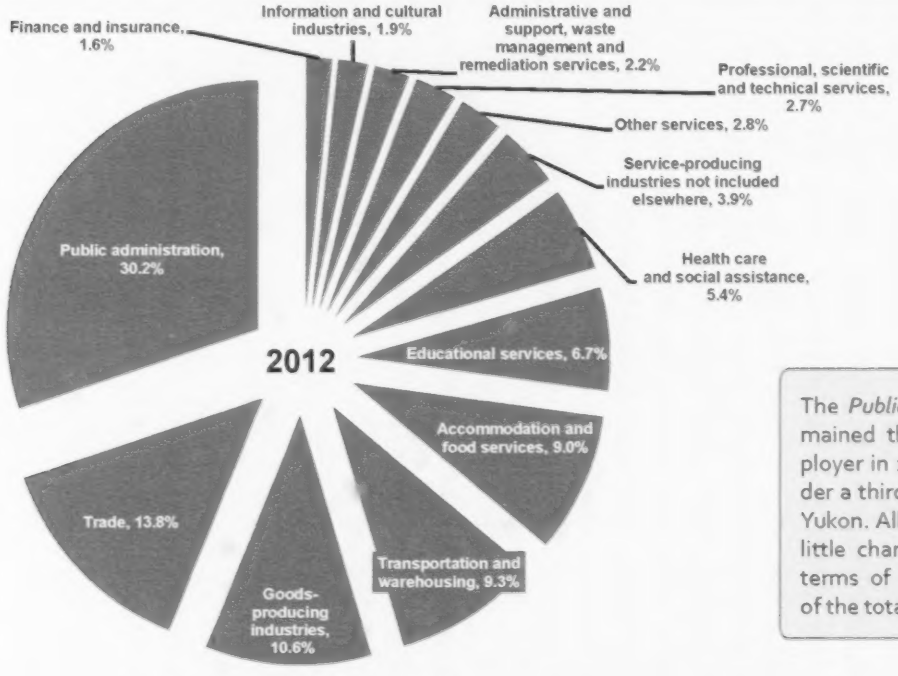
Goods-Producing vs. Service-Producing Industries Employment



Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024.

Over the last decade, about 90% of Yukon jobs have been in service-producing industries. In 2012, service-producing industries employed 89.4% of all classified businesses employees. Comparing 2011 to 2012, the number of service-producing industries workers increased by 706, or 4.0%, while the number of goods-producing industries workers increased by 131, or 6.3%.

Employment by Industry Sector, 2012


Finance and insurance, 1.6%
Information and cultural industries, 1.9%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services, 2.2%
Professional, scientific and technical services, 2.7%
Other services, 2.8%
Service-producing industries not included elsewhere, 3.9%
Health care and social assistance, 5.4%
Educational services, 6.7%
Accommodation and food services, 9.0%
Transportation and warehousing, 9.3%
Goods-producing industries, 10.6%
Trade, 13.8%
Public administration, 30.2%
2012

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024.

The *Public administration* sector remained the territory's biggest employer in 2012, representing just under a third of the total employees in Yukon. All industry sectors saw very little change from 2011 to 2012 in terms of proportional employment of the total employees in Yukon.

The following section looks at how employment and earnings have changed within Yukon industries from 2003 to 2012. Over the last ten years, employment in all industries (excluding unclassified businesses) increased by 27.4%, and average weekly earnings (including overtime) rose by 32.6%. Across the same time period, the population of Yukon increased 20.2%, from 29,967 in 2003 to 36,023 in 2012. In addition, the Whitehorse Consumer Price Index rose from 101.9 in 2003 to 120.8 in 2012, resulting in an inflation rate of 18.5%.

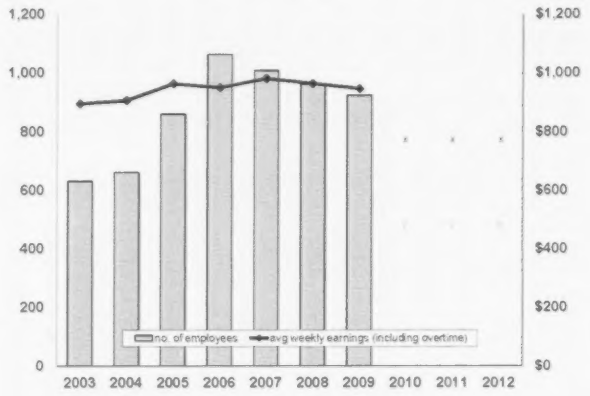
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Goods-producing industries include the following sectors: *Forestry, logging and support; Mining, quarrying, and oil & gas extraction; Utilities; Construction;* and *Manufacturing*. Of these five industry sectors, only *Construction* data is available for Yukon.

Construction

Annual average employment in the *Construction* sector is largely project driven. From the data available for the years 2003 through 2009, employment has varied from a low of 629 employees in 2003 to a high of 1,062 in 2006.

Based on the available data, annual average weekly earnings in this sector have also varied from a low of $893.23 in 2003 to a high of $979.79 in 2007.

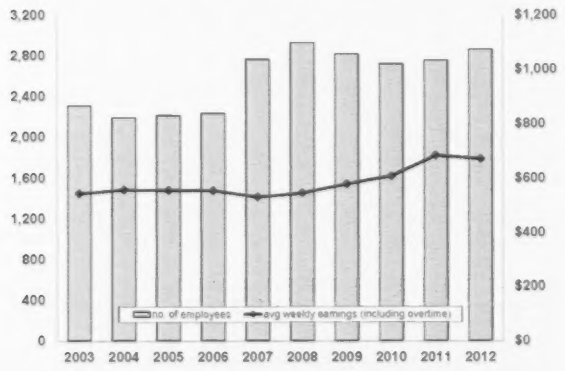


Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024, 281-0027.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Service-producing industries includes the following industy sectors: *Trade; Transportation and warehousing; Information and cultural industries; Finance and insurance; Real estate and rental and leasing; Professional, scientific and technical services; Management of companies and enterprises; Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services; Educational services; Health care and social assistance; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Accommodation and food services; Other services[1] (except public administration);* and *Public administration.*

Trade



Being the second-largest employer over the last ten years, the *Trade* sector has ranged from a low of 2,191 employees in 2004 to a high of 2,926 in 2008. In 2012, the *Trade* sector (2,859 employees), was comprised of 332 in *wholesale trade* and 2,527 in *retail trade*.

Annual average weekly earnings in the *Trade* sector have risen $128.39, or 23.7%, when comparing 2012 to 2003.

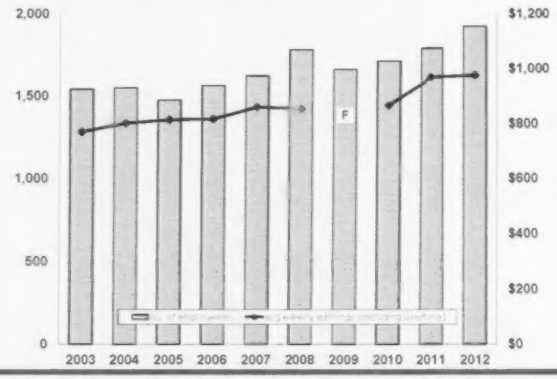
Comparing 2012 to 2011, employment has increased by 106, while earnings have decreased $11.95.

Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024, 281-0027.

Transportation and warehousing

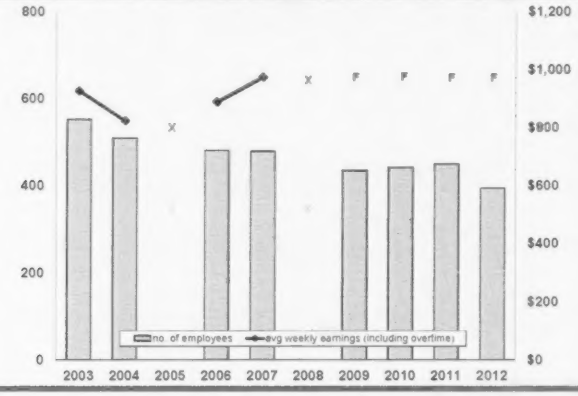
From 2003 to 2012, the *Transportation and warehousing* sector has averaged 1,663 employees, ranging from a low of 1,476 employees in 2005 to a high of 1,923 employees in 2012. Comparing 2012 to 2011, employment has increased by 132.

From the available data, average weekly earnings have averaged $859.03 over the last 10 years. Comparing 2003 to 2012, earnings have increased $205.71, or 26.7%.



Sources: Statistics Canada: CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Information and cultural industries



From available data for 2003 to 2012, the number of employees in the *Information and cultural industries* sector has ranged from a low of 394 in 2012 to a high of 552 in 2003. Comparing 2003 to 2012, employment has decreased by 158 employees; comparing 2012 to previous year, employment has decreased by 55.

Based on the available data, average weekly earnings have ranged from a low of $822.59 (2004) to a high of $972.81 (2007).

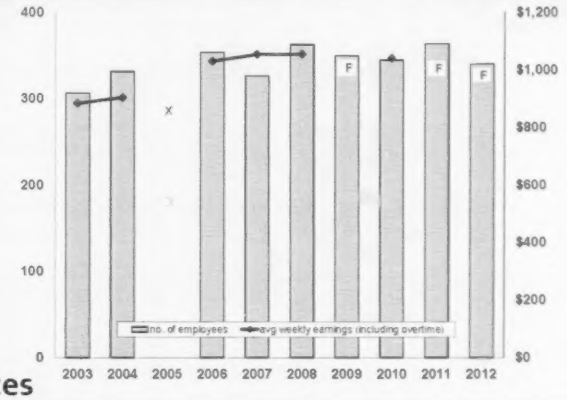
Sources: Statistics Canada: CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Finance and insurance

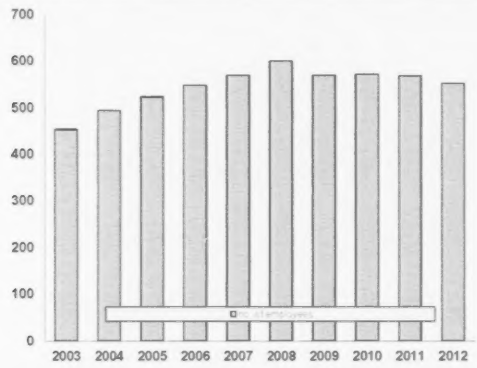
From the available data, the *Finance and insurance* sector has averaged 342 employees. In 2012, 340 people were employed in this sector, an increase of 34 employees, or 11.1%, compared to 2003. Comparing 2012 to 2011, employment has decreased by 23 employees.

Based on the available data, average weekly earnings varied from a low of $882.69 in 2003 to a high of $1,052.33 in 2008.

Sources: Statistics Canada: CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.



Professional, scientific and technical services

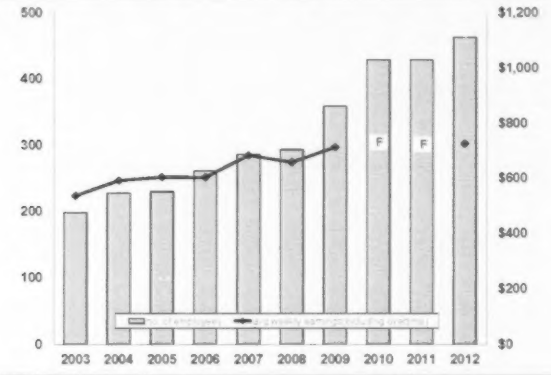


The *Professional, scientific and technical services* sector has averaged 545 employees from 2003 through 2012, ranging from a low of 453 in 2003 to a high of 600 employees in 2008. In 2012, 552 people were employed in this sector, an increase of 99 employees compared to 2003.

Data for average weekly earnings was unavailable for 2003 through 2012.

Sources: Statistics Canada; CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Administration and support, waste management and remediation services



The *Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services* sector is a relatively small employer which has risen from 198 employees in 2003 to 463 in 2012. Comparing 2012 to 2011, employment has increased by 34.

From the available data, average weekly earnings have varied from a low of $537.34 in 2003 to a high of $724.93 in 2012. Comparing 2012 to 2003, earnings have increased by $187.59, or 34.9%.

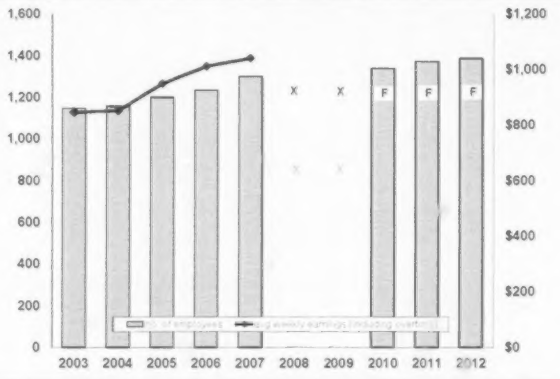
Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Educational services

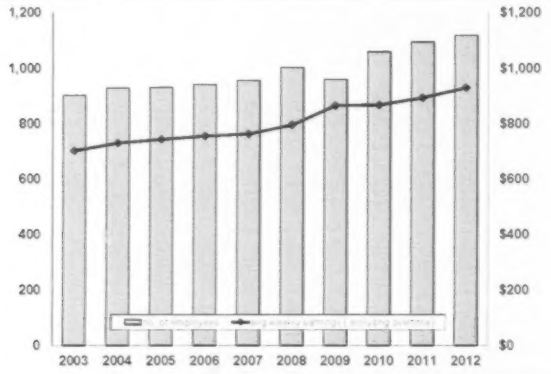
From available data, the total number of employees in the *Education services* sector has varied from a low of 1,146 employees in 2003 to a high of 1,386 in 2012. The average number of employees over the same period was 1,266.

Based on the available data, average weekly earnings averaged $939.28 for the years 2003 to 2007.

Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.



Health care and social assistance



The *Health care and social assistance* sector has, for the most part, shown steady annual increases in both employment and average weekly earnings over the last 10 years.

Comparing 2003 to 2012, employment has increased by 217 employees, or 24.1%, and earnings have increased by $227.62, or 32.4%. Comparing 2012 to 2011, employment has increased by 24 and earnings have increased by $36.78.

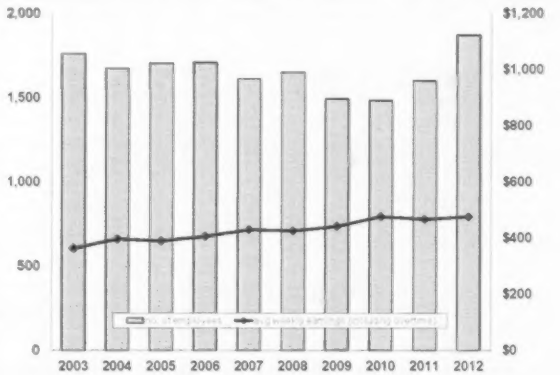
Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.

Accommodation and food services

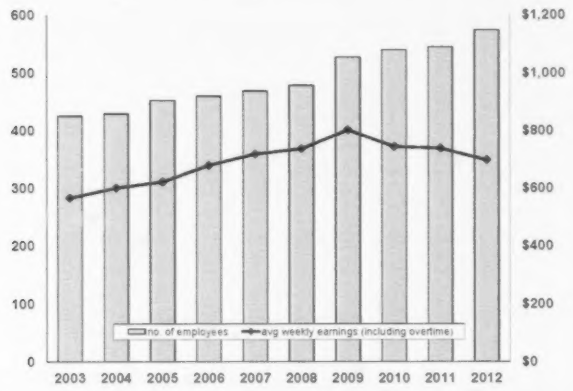
Employment in the *Accommodation and food services* sector has varied from a low of 1,482 in 2010, to a high of 1,870 employees in 2012. Comparing 2012 to 2011, employment has increased by 272. There were 1,030 employees in the *accommodation services* subsector and 840 in the *food services and drinking places* subsector in 2012.

Comparing 2003 to 2012, earnings have risen from $363.13 to $474.50, an increase of $111.37, or 30.7%. However, the *Accommodation and food services* sector continues to maintain the lowest average weekly earnings of any industry sector in Yukon for which data are available.

Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024; 281-0027.



Other services[2] (except public administration)



Employment in the *Other services[2] (except public administration)* sector has steadily increased between 2003 and 2012, averaging 490 employees over the period.

Earnings have varied from a high of $801.52 in 2009, to a low of $566.52 in 2003.

Comparing 2003 to 2012, employment has increased by 149 employees, or 35.1%, and earnings have increased by $130.15, or 23.0%.

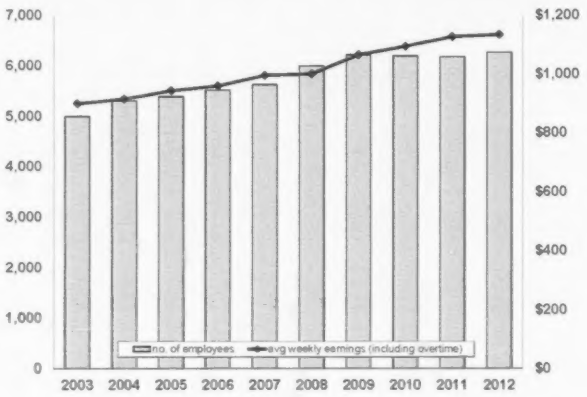
Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024, 281-0027.

Public administration

Employment in the *Public administration* sector has increased by 1,264 employees, or 25.3%, from 4,994 in 2003 to 6,258 employees in 2012. In 2012, the *Public administration* sector included 491 federal government, 3,919 territorial, 409 municipal[3] and 1,439 First Nations government employees.

Earnings have increased steadily over the last ten years, ranging from a low of $899.58 in 2003, to the 2012 high of $1,134.03. Comparing 2003 to 2012, average weekly earnings have increased by $234.45, or 26.1%.

The *Public administration* sector continues to be the largest employer and has the highest average weekly earnings of any industry sector for which data are available.



Sources: Statistics Canada. CANSIM 281-0024, 281-0027.

Notes:

[1] *Unclassified businesses* are businesses for which the industrial classification (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2012) has yet to be determined.

[2] *Other Services (except public administration)* includes: repair and maintenance; personal and laundry services; religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations; and private households.

[3] Data is derived residually from Statistics Canada CANSIM 281-0024.

x = data suppressed
F = too unreliable to be published
. = no data
... = not appropriate/applicable

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